

TOPICAL THERAPEUTIC SKIN CARE SYSTEM

This application is a continuation-in-part of provisional patent application No. 60/263,826, filed January 23, 2001.

BACKGROUND

According to the American Diabetes Association, almost 20,000,000 cases of diabetes have been diagnosed in the United States of America. They estimate that an additional 16,000,000 undiagnosed cases of diabetes will be found within the next three to five years, bringing the total to 36,000,000 cases by 2005. Diabetes is increasing at the incredible rate of 15% per year. Diabetes is now identified as the third leading cause of death in adults.

There are many complications of diabetes, including the following:

1. Diabetic retinopathy leading to visual loss and blindness.
2. Diabetic nephropathy leading to kidney failure.
3. Diabetic neuropathy leading to numbness, abnormal sensations, pain and weakness in the arms and legs.
4. Diabetic feet leading to ulcerations, infections and amputations of the lower extremities.

Diabetes causes a gradual narrowing or occlusion of the microscopically small blood vessels that supply oxygen, nutrients and moisture to the individual cells in many organs, including the skin and peripheral nerves. As the microcirculation to the surface of the feet decreases, many changes occur. Under normal conditions, a constant dynamic balance exists between cells that

1 die and are sloughed off the surface of the skin of the foot and replacement by new cells. The
continual decrease in circulation dramatically reduces the amount of moisture and oxygen that
can reach the surface layers of skin lining the sole of the feet. This accelerates the rate at which
5 the surface cells die, as well as interfering with the normal elimination of the dead cells in these
outer layers, causing them to pile up and become thicker and dryer, often leading to a layer of
callus that may reach a thickness of ¼ inch (6.35 mm) or more.

10 In addition, the thickening and further drying of the tissues produces stiffening due to the loss of
flexibility and elasticity of this layer of callus. Continued walking will then cause cracking that
will extend across the entire width of the foot. Due to the dryness of this area, that crack will
15 rapidly deepen to involve the full thickness of the skin, opening a potential avenue for infection
leading directly from the outside of the foot to the deeper layers of the skin or even into the
muscle below. Since this condition most commonly occurs in conjunction with diabetic
20 neuropathy, the numbness in the feet prevents the patient from becoming aware of these lesions
until they reach an advanced stage.

25 Once infection is established in the deeper layers of the skin or in the muscle, it is extremely
difficult to treat. The decreased blood flow to these areas prevents effective levels of oral or
injected antibiotics from reaching the site of the infection. Topically applied antibiotics are
ineffective in fighting severe or deeper infections. The infection is therefore free to quickly
30 penetrate through the depth of the muscle and subsequently infect the underlying bone, resulting
in osteomyelitis. After the osteomyelitis is well established, amputation often becomes the only
available treatment. Diabetes is now the leading cause of nontraumatic amputations in the
35 United States and Europe.

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Although many lotions and creams to soften the skin have been used, no specific formulation that treats all of the underlying factors of this problem has been available up to this time.

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Although the description above is specific for diabetes, a similar process occurs in the elderly patient, producing vascular ulcers that may also lead to amputation or other disability.

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Due to the thinning of the ozone layer, longer life span and other factors, skin cancers have become much more common, along with a higher prevalence of warts, moles and liver (aging) spots. Older age is also characterized by a higher incidence of chronic illnesses, leading to bedsores and skin irritation due to incontinence. Advancing age also brings with it oxidative damage to the skin and underlying tissues, resulting in dry, often irritated, skin and wrinkling.

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Acne continues to plague adolescent children, requiring the use of over the counter lotions, creams or pads, antibiotics, or high dose Vitamin A derivative treatments. In spite of all treatment, acne remains a major source of juvenile scarring which may have a significant social and psychological impact.

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Other common skin diseases, such as psoriasis and eczema, have continued to elude researchers seeking effective treatment modalities.

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Therefore, it is the object of the present invention to provide a unique combination of ingredients that will increase superficial circulation, reduce inflammation, speed wound healing, exfoliate dead tissue, reduce the superficial bacterial concentration, stimulate the growth of healthy tissue,

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1 clean the surface of the skin, provide antioxidant nutrients to the skin and underlying tissues and
provide long lasting moisturizing action to the skin and subcutaneous tissues.

5 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention overcomes the deficiencies of the prior approaches by combining specific
ingredients to accomplish particular therapeutic objectives.

10 Broadly speaking, the invention consists of two separate formulations which may be used
separately or in combination with one another. Both formulations share some common traits.
Specifically, they both have significant anti-inflammatory activity, both stimulate and speed the
15 healing process and both confer significant antioxidant activity across the skin barrier. The first
formulation, referred to hereinafter as Phase I, also contains an antibacterial portion, a humectant
portion and an exfoliant portion. The second formulation, hereinafter referred to as Phase II,
20 contains a circulatory stimulant portion and a tissue moisturizing portion.

The antibacterial action in Phase I is provided by methylparaben, sage extract and triclosan,
25 although other biocytic compounds, such as 8-hydroxyquinoline or similar compounds, could be
used instead of, or in addition to triclosan. Ethyl paraben and/or propyl paraben could also be
used in addition to or instead of methylparaben. Other compounds, such as tincture of iodine or
Melaleuca alternifolia, could also be incorporated.

30 The anti-inflammatory action and stimulation of the healing process are well known and often
described characteristics of aloe vera, which has been incorporated into many products designed
35 for healing skin. Dexapanthanol, sage extract and chamomile extract have also demonstrated

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excellent anti-inflammatory properties. The addition or substitution of other anti-inflammatory
compounds, such as alphabisabolol or chemazulene could enhance or modify the level of anti-
inflammatory activity.

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The humectant action may be provided by glycerin, glyceryl monostearate or propylene glycol,
as well as any other form of glycerol, although xlenol, ethylene glycol or sorbitol could also be
utilized as effective humectants.

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The antioxidant activity is related to the incorporation of Rose Hips Oil, an abundant natural
source of Vitamin C. Antioxidant activity can be enhanced by the addition or substitution of
15 other forms of Vitamin C, Vitamin E in various forms, pycnogenol, and/or glutathione.

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The synergistic action of seaweed extract and glycerin produce a nonirritating, but extremely
potent exfoliant action.

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In Phase II, the anti-inflammatory activity and stimulation of healing is related to the presence of
aloe vera and dexapanthenol, as noted above. The same additions and/or modifications noted
above in relation to Phase I would be applicable in Phase II.

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The circulatory enhancement is due to the inclusion of a superficial vasodilator, such as nutmeg
oil, cinnamon oil, cinnamaldehyde, nicotinic acid or its derivatives, yohimbine or glycerine.

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Prolonged tissue moisturization is achieved by the synergistic effect of glycerin, aloe vera and
sorbitol.

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By utilizing this unique combination of ingredients and adding additional ingredients to enhance
specific biological effects, these formulations can be used, either separately or in combination,
5 for the prevention and treatment of a wide variety of skin conditions, including diabetic feet,
vascular insufficiency, vascular and pressure ulcers, dry skin, skin irritation, first and second
degree burns, open skin tears and abrasions, wrinkles, precancerous skin lesions, moles, warts,
10 liver spots, acne, psoriasis, eczema and other similar skin lesions. Phase I, used alone, is an
extremely effective antibacterial waterless hand cleanser. Either formulation may include a
cosmetic surfactant and a cosmetic preservative.

15 Varying ratios of the different components of each formulation are contemplated depending upon
the condition to be treated. Some specific embodiments will be utilized in the following detailed
description of the invention for illustrative purposes. Furthermore, the ingredients may be varied
20 within a wide range, or additional ingredients added, in order to adapt these formulations for
specific delivery systems, such as spray, lotion, cream, gel or ointment.

25 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

Many clinical experiments have proven that the primary elements leading to foot complications
and subsequent amputation in diabetic patients are the thickening and dehydration of dead skin
cells on the sole of the foot associated with reduced microcirculation and infection of the surface
30 of the foot and underlying tissues. The present invention corrects these deficiencies in the
following manner: 1) reducing the bacterial population on the surface of the foot; 2)
exfoliating the accumulated layers of dead skin cells; 3) stimulating the circulation to the
35 surface of the foot; and 4) providing long-lasting moisturization of the skin.

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These characteristics, along with others available when the formula is modified, make this invention an effective treatment modality for many other skin conditions, including, but not limited to, vascular insufficiency, vascular ulcers, pressure ulcers (bedsores), dry skin, skin irritation due to perspiration or urinary or fecal incontinence, first and second degree burns, open skin tears and abrasions, wrinkles, precancerous skin lesions, moles, warts, liver spots, acne, psoriasis, and eczema.

The preferred embodiment is as follows, with all percentages expressed by weight:

THERAPEUTIC LOTION FOR DIABETIC FEET

Phase I

Ingredient	Percentage
Purified Water	60.0
Aloe Vera Gel	25.7
Glycerin	5.0
Polyvinol Crystalline	8.0
Seaweed Extract	0.2
Triclosan	0.2
Pantothenic Acid	0.2
Sage Extract	0.2
Chamomile Extract	0.2
Rose Hips Extract	0.2
Methylparaben	0.1

Phase II

Ingredient	Percentage
Glycerin	91.0
Aloe Vera Gel	5.0
Sorbitol	3.6
Vitamin B5	0.2
Nicotinic Acid	0.2

A small amount of Phase I may be poured into the hand and applied directly to the affected area.

The product may be rubbed over the entire area to be treated in order to apply a thin layer over the area, stopping the application when the lotion dries to the point of tackiness (or stickiness).

The drying process may then be allowed to finish, permitting the exfoliative process to proceed.

When Phase I is dry, a damp cloth may be used to continuously, but gently, remove Phase I until no additional loose dead skin cells are able to be removed. A small amount of Phase II is then applied to the entire affected area utilizing a gentle massaging technique. Phase II may be left in place. If desired, any excess of Phase II may be removed after several minutes.

In Phase I, 60% purified water by weight was used, as it allowed complete blending of all other ingredients while maintaining an ideal consistency. 25.7% aloe vera gel was used, as it provided an acceptable level of anti-inflammatory effect and stimulation of the healing process without a greasy or oily feeling. 8% polyvinol crystals was utilized to increase the exfoliative effect of the product without leaving a sticky feeling after drying. 5% glycerin was used to obtain the correct humectant action. Increased amounts of glycerin tends to impair the exfoliant activity. 0.2% seaweed extract provides improved exfoliation while stabilizing the correct viscosity. 0.2% triclosan was used, as it is the maximum amount allowed by the United States Food and Drug

1 Administration and is needed to achieve the antibacterial action required. A lower dosage would
decrease the effectiveness. 0.2% Vitamin B5 (dexapanthanol or pantothenic acid) was used to
promote the healing process; an the amount of pantothenic acid is kept low because it can
5 produce local irritation. 0.2% sage extract was used to additionally stimulate the healing process
and produce an anti-inflammatory effect, as well as adding to the antibacterial activity. Higher
percentage of sage extract may be locally irritating, while a lower amount of sage extract can
detract from the healing process and the antibacterial activity. 0.2% chamomile extract was used
10 to supplement the anti-inflammatory effect and speed the healing process and 0.2% rose hips
extract was utilized to produce a significant degree of antioxidant activity. Both of these
ingredients may cause localized skin irritation unless concentrations are kept relatively low.
15 0.1% methylparaben was used to increase the range and efficiency of the antibacterial
component of the product, as well as stabilizing the product to increase the shelf life. Too little
methylparaben would result in a decreased shelf life and narrower range of antibacterial activity,
20 while an excess of methylparaben could introduce some toxicity factors.

In Phase II, 91% glycerin was used to maximize the humectant activity and the skin
25 moisturization. Too little glycerin would impact on the ability of the product to attract and retain
an adequate amount of moisture to achieve the objective of this phase of the product, while an
excess amount of glycerin would excessively increase the oiliness of the product. 5% aloe vera
gel was used to ensure an additional amount of moisturization of the tissues. Too little aloe vera
30 gel would reduce the moisture retaining ability of the formula, as well as less tissue healing
ability, while too much aloe vera gel would result in a greasy or oily feeling on the skin. 3.6%
sorbitol was used to further improve the tissue moisture retention. Too little sorbitol would
35 decrease the ability of the product to attract and retain moisture, while too much sorbitol would

1 impart a greasy or oily feeling to the skin. 0.2% pantothenic acid was used to achieve a good
level of anti-inflammatory effect, as well as speeding up the healing process. Too little
pantothenic acid would be less effective in improving the healing process, while too much of this
5 component would cause skin irritation. 0.2% nicotinic acid was used to obtain excellent
superficial peripheral vasodilatation. Too little of this component would result in inadequate
vasodilatation, while an excess amount of nicotinic acid would be extremely irritating.

10 A more generalized embodiment is as follows, with all percentages expressed by weight:

15 THERAPEUTIC LOTION FOR DIABETIC FEET

Phase I

Ingredient	Percentage
Purified Water	1.0-60.0
Aloe Vera Gel	0.5-50.0
Polyvinol Crystals	2.0-15.0
Glycerin	5.0-50.0
Seaweed Extract	0.1-3.0
Triclosan	0.05-0.2
Pantothenic Acid	0.1-1.0
Sage Extract	0.1-5.0
Chamomile Extract	0.1-5.0
Rose Hips Extract	0.1-5.0
Methylparaben	0.05-0.25

Phase II

Ingredient	Percentage
Glycerin	25.0-91.0
Aloe Vera Gel	0.5-50.0
Sorbitol	0.1-5.0
Pantothenic Acid	0.1-1.0
Nicotinic Acid	0.05-2.0

In Phase I, the range of purified water specified accommodates the variety of dilutions that are required for different levels of skin texture and oiliness. The range of aloe vera gel allows for its use in various combinations with sage extract, chamomile extract and dexapanthenol without producing any excess oiliness on the skin. The range of polyvinol crystals used allows for maximum exfoliation without producing excess stickiness or skin irritation. The range of glycerin used in this phase was designed to achieve the desired humectant effect without producing excess moistening of the skin, which may lead to maceration. The range of seaweed extract used allows for varying degrees of exfoliation under different disease states, as well as regulating the viscosity of the mixture. The range of triclosan used allows for variable levels of antibacterial activity. The range of pantothenic acid used permits variable combinations with sage extract, aloe vera gel and chamomile extract to provide optimal stimulation of healing and anti-inflammatory activity while preventing skin irritation from occurring. The range of sage extract used permits variable combinations with pantothenic acid, aloe vera gel and chamomile extract to provide optimal stimulation of healing and anti-inflammatory activity and varying

1 combinations with triclosan and methylparaben to achieve a broader antibacterial range while
preventing skin irritation from occurring. The range of chamomile extract used permits variable
combinations with pantothenic acid, aloe vera gel and sage extract to provide optimal stimulation
5 of healing and anti-inflammatory activity while preventing skin irritation from occurring. The
range of rose hips extract used provides the necessary range of antioxidant activity to maintain
skin integrity while preventing irritation of the skin. The range of methylparaben used permits
varying combinations with triclosan and sage extract to provide the optimal level and broadest
10 range of antibacterial activity without reaching toxic levels. This will also provide the longest
shelf life within that range.

15 In Phase II, the range of glycerin used is designed to provide the optimal humectant effect to
moisturize the skin and underlying tissues in a variety of skin conditions. Too little glycerin
would not correct the skin dryness, and too much glycerin would impart an oily or greasy feel to
20 the skin. The range of aloe vera gel used allows further improvement of the ability of the
product to attract and retain moisture when used in varying combination with glycerin and
sorbitol, while maintaining the ability of the formula to stimulate and speed the healing process.
Too little aloe vera gel would decrease the tissue moisturization, and too much aloe vera gel
25 would result in increased oiliness of the product. The range of sorbitol was selected to optimize
the ability of the formula to provide the desired tissue moisture retention, particularly when used
in different combinations with glycerin and aloe vera gel. Sorbitol also is utilized to regulate the
30 viscosity of the product. Too little sorbitol would impact upon the duration of tissue
moisturization and produce reduced product viscosity, while too much sorbitol would produce an
oily or greasy product. The range of pantothenic acid used permits variable combinations with
35 aloe vera gel to provide the optimal level of healing stimulation and anti-inflammatory activity

1 needed for different skin conditions. Too little pantothenic acid results in slower healing, while
an excess of pantothenic acid would produce skin irritation. The range of nicotinic acid utilized
in this formula is very critical in producing just the desired amount of vasodilation of the
5 superficial vessels. Too little nicotinic acid will result in continued circulatory depletion, while
too much nicotinic acid will lead to excess vasodilation, producing excessive metabolic
demands on damaged tissues with the possibility of tissue death occurring.

10 In Phase I of this embodiment, the antibacterial action is provided by triclosan, sage extract and
methylparaben. Stimulation of the healing process and anti-inflammatory activity are due to aloe
vera, sage extract, Dexapanthanol (Vitamin B5), and Chamomile extract. Glycerin acts a
15 humectant. Rose Hips extract provides a potent antioxidant due to its generation of Vitamin C,
the best of the antioxidants. Powerful, but nonirritating, exfoliation is accomplished through the
synergistic action of seaweed extract and glycerin.

20 In Phase II of this embodiment, stimulation of the healing process and anti-inflammatory activity
are due to the presence of aloe vera and Dexapanthanol (Vitamin B5) as described above.

25 Enhancement of circulation to the skin surface and underlying tissues is provided by nicotinic
acid, a well studied superficial vasodilator. Long lasting tissue moisturization is produced by the
synergistic effect of glycerin, aloe vera and sorbitol.

30 Phase I can be used alone as an extremely effective waterless, skin cleanser. When applied in a
thin film, Phase I dries into a sheet-like layer. During the drying process, the seaweed extract
and glycerin loosen the dead skin cells as the first part of the exfoliation process. The hands are
35 then rubbed together vigorously. During the rubbing and flaking away of Phase I, the skin is

1 massaged, microcirculation is stimulated, skin temperature is increased and dead skin cells are
exfoliated along with the removal of any dirt, grease or other skin contaminants. Antibacterial
activity is provided by the combination of triclosan, sage extract, melaleuca alternifolia and
5 methylparaben. This process ensures that the skin is clean, soft, free of dead cells, radiant,
invigorated and healthy.

10 The preferred embodiment is as follows, with all percentages expressed by weight:

Ingredient	Percentage
Purified Water	38.0
Aloe Vera Gel	25.7
Polyvinol Crystals	8.0
Glycerin	5.0
Seaweed Extract	0.2
Triclosan	0.2
Pantothenic Acid	0.2
Sage Extract	0.2
Chamomile Extract	0.2
Rose Hips Extract	0.2
Methylparaben	0.1
Ethyl Alcohol	20.0
Melaleuca Alternifolia	0.5
Vitamin E Acetate	0.5
Vitamin A Palmitate	0.5

The invention, as portrayed in the embodiment of Phases I and II above, is ideal for the treatment of diabetic feet, vascular insufficiency, vascular ulcers, dry skin, chronic cracking of the skin of the hands and/or feet and removal of precancerous skin lesions.

For the treatment of acne, psoriasis and eczema, modification of Phase I would include the addition of other biocytic compounds, such as 8-hydroxyquinoline and/or *Melaleuca alternifolia*, in order to achieve maximum antibacterial activity. Phase II would be modified to decrease the viscosity and density, and would also require the addition of Vitamin A in substantial quantities.

The preferred embodiment is as follows, with all percentages expressed by weight:

Phase I

Ingredient	Percentage
Purified Water	39.5
Aloe Vera Gel	25.7
Polyvinol Crystals	8.0
Glycerin	5.0
Seaweed Extract	0.2
Triclosan	0.2
Pantothenic Acid	0.2
Sage Extract	0.2
Chamomile Extract	0.2

1	Rose Hips Extract	0.2
	Methylparaben	0.1
	Ethyl Alcohol	20.0
5	Melaleuca Alternifolia	0.5

Phase II

10	Ingredient	Percentage
	Glycerin	85.0
	Aloe Vera Gel	5.0
15	Sorbitol	3.6
	Pantothenic Acid	0.2
	Nicotinic Acid	0.2
	Vitamin E Acetate	0.5
20	Vitamin A Palmitate	0.5
	White Willow Extract	5.0

25 A modification of Phase I can also be utilized as a stand-alone treatment for acne, psoriasis or eczema. The preferred embodiment is as follows, with all percentages expressed by weight:

30 Phase I

	Ingredient	Percentage
	Purified Water	38.0
35	Aloe Vera Gel	25.7

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Ingredient	Percentage
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Polyvinol Crystals	8.0
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Glycerin	5.0
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Seaweed Extract	0.2
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Triclosan	0.2
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Pantothenic Acid	0.2
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Sage Extract	0.2
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Chamomile Extract	0.2
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Rose Hips Extract	0.2
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Methylparaben	0.1
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Ethyl Alcohol	20.0
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Melaleuca Alternifolia	0.5
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Vitamin E Acetate	0.5
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Vitamin A Palmitate	0.5
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Phase II can also be used alone as a medical and/or cosmetic skin moisturizer. This formula is unique inasmuch as the combination of ingredients provides up to 12 to 24 hours of moisture retention, whereas all other moisturizers provide only 2 to 3 hours of moisture retention. Two formulations are required to meet the needs of those individuals with normal or dry skin and those with oily skin.

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The preferred embodiment for normal to dry skin is as follows, with all percentages expressed by weight:

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Phase II

Ingredient	Percentage
Glycerin	91.0
Aloe Vera Gel	5.0
Sorbitol	3.6
Pantothenic Acid	0.2
Nicotinic Acid	0.2

The preferred embodiment for oily skin is as follows, with all percentages expressed by weight:

Phase II

Ingredient	Percentage
Glycerin	90.0
Aloe Vera Gel	5.0
Sorbitol	3.6
Pantothenic Acid	0.2
Nicotinic Acid	0.2
Polysorbate	1.0

In addition to the other applications, a modification of Phase II can also be used as a male and female sexual moisturizer and sexual stimulant. The preferred embodiment for this use is as follows, with all percentages expressed by weight:

Phase II

Ingredient	Percentage
Glycerin	86.2
Aloe Vera Gel	5.0
Sorbitol	3.6
Pantothenic Acid	0.2
Yohimbine	5.0

Many alterations may be made by those having ordinary skill in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Although the present invention has been described with reference to preferred embodiments, numerous modifications and variations can be made, some of which were described above, and the results will still come within the scope of the invention. Said modifications and variations were put forth only by way of example and not as a limitation to the scope of our invention as set forth in the objects thereof and in the appended claims.